

Converting Colors

YUV(8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(8.1630, 19.6396,
0.7340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	090030
RGB	9, 0, 48
RGB Percent	4%, 0%, 19%
CMY	0.9647, 1.0000, 0.8118
CMYK	0.81, 1.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	251°, 100%, 9%
HSV	251°, 100%, 19%
XYZ	0.6462, 0.2715, 2.8146
YIQ	8.1630, -10.0440, 16.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

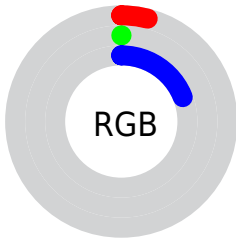
Format	Color
R_YB	9, 0, 48
Decimal	589872
CIE Lab	2.45, 15.90, -27.32
CIE LCh	2, 31.611, 300.196
Yxy	0.2715, 0.1731, 0.0727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278779952 (0xFF090030)
YUV	8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340
Hunter-Lab	5.2103, 13.0185, -28.3814

Details

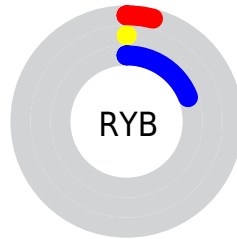
The YUV color **8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **39.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340**, and the grayscale version is **8.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **54.1520, 19.6451, -1.0103**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.2940, 17.6031, 0.6192**.

Distribution



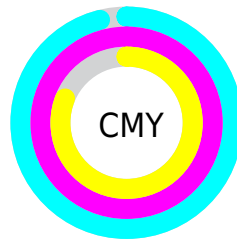
- Red (4%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 8.1630, 19.6396,
0.7340

■ 8.1630, 19.6396,
0.7340

■ 232.3070, 11.1876,
4.9928

■ 3.5510, 11.0674,
-3.1142

■ 54.1520, 19.6451,
-1.0103

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 77.9780, 20.2238,
0.0193

■ 101.6190, 21.3868,
0.3341

■ 127.1460, 22.1130,
0.7490

■ 153.5590, 22.4024,
1.2638

■ 180.2000, 23.5654,

1.5786

■ 207.4990, 23.4180,
2.1934

■ 8.1630, 19.6396,
0.7340

■ 12.2940, 17.6031,
0.6192

■ 16.4250, 15.5665,
0.5043

■ 19.9690, 13.8193,
0.9042

■ 24.1000, 11.7827,
0.7893

■ 27.9320, 9.8935,
0.0596

■ 32.0630, 7.8569,
-0.0553

■ 36.1940, 5.8204,
-0.1701

■ 39.7380, 4.0732,
0.2298

■ 43.8690, 2.0366,
0.1149

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



13.7870, 19.8250, -12.0912



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



14.8250, 8.9603, 19.4475

Triad

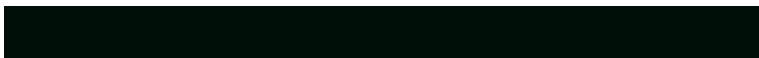
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



10.4650, -5.1592, 21.5172



10.4180, -0.6991, -9.1366

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



39.8370, -19.6396, -0.7340

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



9.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



9.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



13.4550, -6.6333, 27.6650



9.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368



13.7410, 9.4947, -12.0509

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



15.7350, 2.1026, 25.6654



9.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368

Sweetspot

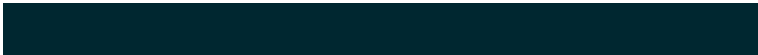
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



45.9490, 7.4201, 0.0447



28.3650, 9.6801, -24.8761



21.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298



158.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340



10.2430, 25.0232, 0.6639



15.3390, 16.1019, 15.4887



21.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000



14.7020, 35.6429, 1.1383



36.3560, 87.5785, 3.1958

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



18.7980, 9.9596, 25.6102



23.9390, 12.8481, 32.5025



32.6610, -16.1019, -15.4887



21.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296



33.9930, 17.7515, 46.4871



83.8220, 44.4578, 114.1661

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

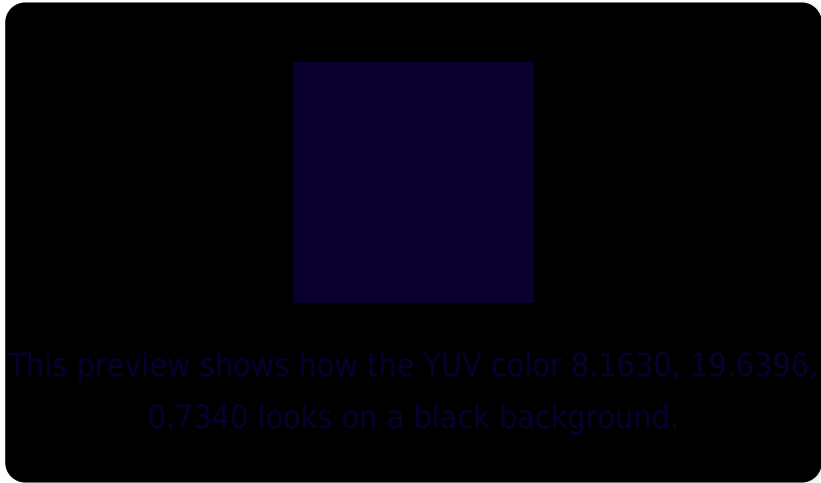
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

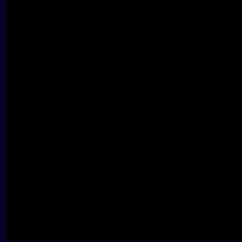
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 8.1630, 19.6396,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Protanopia

12.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213

Deuteranopia

11.7690, 7.0159, -10.3214

Tritanopia

11.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512

Trichromacy



Protanomaly

10.9850, 12.8254, -7.0028

Deuteranomaly

10.6430, 11.5150, -6.7029

Tritanomaly

10.5460, 8.6048, -6.6178

Monochromacy



Achromatopsia

8.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

7.9490, 7.4201, 0.0447

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(9, 0, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 0, 48)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 0, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 0, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(9, 0, 48) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 0, 48) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 0, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 0, 48); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 0, 48); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 0, 48) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 8.1630, 19.6396, 0.7340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 0, 48) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 0,  
48) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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